

This new evidence shows that *Dulichium* rightly belongs to the Rhynchosporoideae. It is strange that the late Professor Fernald after having originally described his intergeneric hybrid in 1918 with the scales spirally arranged, changed his mind in 1950 and in the *Gray's Manual* stated clearly, "the spikelets with many distichous scales." They are decidedly three ranked.

I do not think it necessary to transfer  $\times$  *Cyperus Weatherbianus* to any other genus, for only one tussock has been found, that from Cape Cod. It is sufficient that we assume the probable correct identity of this odd individual and emphasize its phylogenetic importance. It is a chance, sterile, intergeneric hybrid that will probably never duplicate itself, so the problem of giving it a distinct name does not arise. — MARCEL RAYMOND, MONTREAL BOTANICAL GARDEN.

AN ALBINO FRUITED FORM OF VACCINIUM MACROCARPON. — A colony of albino berried plants was found on the west shore of Tom Nevers Pond, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, on September 11, 1958. Two sets of specimens were collected of this plant, which were assigned the collection number N2. Because of the difficulty of getting into the area, and due to a previous coronary, I have never returned to it. The small colony extended from the shore into a large area covered with plants bearing very dark red berries of large size. The albino berries were about three quarters of the size of the red berries. The set of fruit was about equal. There was a definite contrast between the plants due to the lighter foliage and the white berries of the albino plants. Thus, from high ground, these plants appeared to be massed in such a way as to resemble a slice of pie, the apex being furthest from the shore. The albino berries were nearly spherical, whereas the red berries were decidedly oblong. A few of the larger and older berries had a tendency to form "a blush" on their surfaces which were more exposed to the sun.

When I was certain that this was definitely a colony of albinos, I envisioned marketing the red and white berries

packaged together. An eye pleasing and picturesque product, to say the least. However, sauce made from the berries was of an amber color, insipid, and much like the flavor of a sour blackberry. (And — I know how to make a delicious cranberry sauce!)

On August 31, 1962 I had the good fortune to find another colony of these albinos. Some of the fruits were almost pure white but the majority were of a pale, cream color. The fruits on the uppermost portions of the plants, unlike those found previously, rarely showed any signs of a "blush." The prominent remains of the calyces were persistent on the somewhat constricted blossom ends of the berries — not fugacious as in most cranberries. Specimens from this colony will be distributed under my collection number N695.

This white berried plant is an albino fruited form of *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton, and it should not be confused with the white berried *V. oxycoccos* L., forma *leucocarpum* Ascherson and Magnus.

*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton, forma **eburnea** MacKeever. Differt ab planta typica in fructis eburneis. This form is similar to the species except for its albino fruits. The type specimen, N2, was collected by *Frank C. MacKeever*, at Tom Nevers Pond, Nantucket Island, Mass., on September 11, 1958, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. An isotype is in the herbarium of the Museum of Natural Science, Nantucket, Mass. — FRANK C. MACKEEVER, NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

#### JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A colony of this plant occurs at Holt's Ledge in Lyme, Grafton County. This was called to our attention by Professor James Poole of Dartmouth College with whom we had the pleasure of visiting the area on June 23, 1959. Professor Poole does not know who discovered this colony. He collected specimens from it at the time of his first visit to the station on October 21, 1937, but he informs us that there are records of collections by earlier botany classes as far back as 1930. On our June, 1959, visit we were able to find the juniper again after brief searching.

Only 2 small mats of it were seen; neither one more than